strong, of Louisville declared that the proposi-

to all parts of the country, and he would oppose

the adoption of the report. Unfortunately, he

workmen. He did not think it would be a re-

under the existing conditions it could not suc-

George Watson, of Philadelphia, thought the

report should be adopted. If the plan of arbitra-

of the country, it would afterward be amended

to suit such localities. John S. Stevens, also

question was whether by adopting the report

the convention meant to put itself in the position

of having to say to men who might ask for em-

ployment that they must join some organization

before they could be employed. "Does the convention," he asked, "mean to put itself on record

The discussion now seemed to turn upon a ques

tion of the merits of trades unions, and there were a number of animated speeches on both

saying that if the report was adopted by the

convention, it would be taking a retrograde step.

workmen to crawl into some trades union. That, ne said, was the question to be voted on. He

said that many men in the convention had made

their unions. He wanted to know if the em-

They (the committee) believe that associations (of em-

J. B. Legg, of St. Louis, opposed the amend-ment, and offered the following as a substitute for the amendment and the report of the com-

Whereas, It is the sense of this Convention that the prin-

cipies of arbitration are especially applicable to the adjust-ment of the difficulties arising between employers and em-ployes in matters of strikes and lockouts and

Whereas. There is a great diversity of interests repre-

Resolved. That all tital organizations of employers be

directed to co-operate with organizations of employes with a view of selecting an uniprie to co-operate with a committee

of an equal number from the employers' and employes' or-ranization to decide all questions of difference that may arise between them in respect to the same.

The vote on the substitute resulted in its de-

For the purpose of establishing a method of peacefully settling all questions of mutual concern, — (name of organization of employers) and — (name of organization

of employes) severally and jointly agree that no such ques-tion shall be conclusively acted upon by either body inde-pendently, but shall be referred for settlement to a joint com-

this committee on all matters of mutual concern referred to it by either party. It is understood and agreed by

a part of the organic law of their respective associations.

The afternoon session of the committee was de-tered to a consideration of the report of the Committee on Sub-Contracts. This report was adopted practically as it was submitted, its chief provisions being as follows:

A principal contractor having been awarded a contrac-

A principal involving sub-contracts, his estimate having been based upon sub-estimates, should award the said sub-contract to the lawest solicited hidders whose bids were received him prior to his having made out his own bid, and should notify the sub-hidders that their estimates have

en accepted or rejected, as soon as the contract has be-

been accepted or rejected, as soon as the contract has been awarded to him; and should without unnecessary using execute with the lowest solicited hidders such contracts as may be mutually satisfactory; promptness upon the part of the contractor in notifying the sub-bidders of the acceptance of their bids and the executing of these contracts being essential to the proper compliance of his rule. Should a principal contractor receive a sub-bid un-offeited, he should not be considered under obligation to use the said hid over 15 in he has because he have the constitution of the constitution to use the

the bid, nor use it in any way to influence any other party.

A contractor having obtained work upon bids received from sub-contractors, has received from those sub-con-

ractors valuable considerations for which proper remunera-

that should be given, the proper remuneration being the awarding to said sub-contractors of their respective sub-contracts, and the damage to the sub-contractors for failure

of the contractor to make such awards should be estimated at the liquidated damages of not less than 10 per cent of

from being disciplined by his Exchange for dishonorable

At 5:30 p. m. the convention adjourned for the

The delegates, 400 in number, attended the per

formance of "Poor Jonathan" at the Carno last night, as guests of the Building Trades Club of New-York. In the lobby was a streamer bearing the inscription: "Welcome to the delegates to the Builders' Convention." The visitors thor-

the Bainers Convention. The visitors thor-oughly enjoyed the performance and their ap-plause was the cause of a number of encores. The banquet to the delegates will take place to-night at the Lenox Lyceum. To-morrow the delegates pay a visit of inspection to Philadelphia.

A NEW TRIAL ORDERED FOR WEBSTER.

Charles Webster, an actor, shot and killed Robert

McNell because of McNell's alleged Intimacy with Webster's wife. Webster was tried and convicted

of manslaughter in the first degree, and was sentenced to seven years and six months in the state prison

The General Term of the supreme Court yesterday

handed down an opinion reversing the verifict and ordering a new trial. Webster's defence was insanity

and the verdict is reversed upon the rulings of the

unt of their respective bids; the payment of these by the contractor not necessarily to relieve him

ployers were to break all such agreements.

as follows:

as favoring such a principle?"

tion proposed was not suitable for certain parts

WORK OF BUILDERS.

THE QUESTION OF ARBITRATION,

MISCUSSING REPORTS-RESOLUTIONS OFFERED. The delegates to the fifth annual convention of the National Association of Builders were slow flection upon any of the able men composing the m arriving at Masonic Hall yesterday morning, and committee to lay the report on the table. Arbitrait was nearly 11 o'clock when the president, John | tion, he ended, was a good thing in theory, but J. Tucker, of New-York, called the convention to order for the third day's sessions. The delegates | ceed in all parts of the country. are most hospitably entertained by the Building Trades Club and will carry to their homes pleasant recollections of their visit. President Tucker began the proceedings for the day by appointing s committee of seven to meet a similar committee of engineers, architects, builders and building inspectors on April 2, for the purpose of arranging a harmonious system of intercourse between the interests represented. This committee was as follows: Stacy Reeves, of Philadelphia; John Downey,



of Chicago; Warren A. Conover, of New-York; J. B. Legg; of St. Louis; W. H. Corsline, of Rochester, and the president and secretary ex-

An effort was made to have reconsidered the vote by which an amendment to the constitution providing that all ex-presidents of the association should be life directors was defeated yesterday but there was a strong current of opposition to it on the ground that the board of directors would thus be made a "star-chamber" body, and President Tucker finally ended the discussion by declaring the proposition for reconsideration out of order. Then the report of the Committee on Arbitration, one of the most important meas ures that the convention had to consider, was taken up. Considerable time was occupied in a debate as to the manner in which the report should be discussed. One delegate moved that no member of the convention should be allowed to speak twice on the same subject without the unanimous consent of the convention. Another wanted the report adopted, and the rules and form of agreement recommended by the committee



considered afterward. Both of these suggestions caused a great deal of more or less earnest discussion, and wasted much of the convention's valuable time. It was argued that the report expressed a belief in the efficacy of arbitration in all cases, and to adopt the report would be to misrepresent the views of the convention as a body, inasmuch as many members did not concur in that belief. A vote was taken on the question of reading the report, and, although each delegate had a printed copy, it resulted in ordering the report read. This, of course, caused more delay, but the discussion of a motion to adopt the report proceeded with alacrity afterward.

B. F. Swain, of Kansas City, said that while arbitration was greatly to be desired, they had tried it in Kansas City and it had failed. There could be no arbitration, he said, which was all on one side. Arbitration could not succeed until the trades unions made some concessions. Employers, for instance, should have the right to say whom they should or should not employ, who should be their foreman or who should not. Arbitration, he contended, could not be successfully or fairly tried against the tyranny of the

J. Milton Blair, of Cincinnati, ex-president of the association, and chairman of the Committee on Arbitration, argued at length in favor of the report. He pointed out to the convention the benefits of organization, which, he said, was necessary in order to cope with the trades unions. The workingmen, he said, had taught the employers a lesson in that respect. The workingmen, through their trades unions, had made a business of organization, and in consequence had made it a success. C. W. Gindele, of Chicago, also strongly advoctated the principle of arbitration, and told how it had been used successfully in ending a general strike in his city. He said that harmony between employers and employes had prevailed there in consequence ever since. W. H. Alsip, also of Chicago, said he hoped that the convention would adopt the report unanihously, and not only that, but adopt a vote of

thanks to the committee for its excellent work. John Moore, of Syracuse, opposed the adoption of the report. He said he did not want any body of men to make rules for the conduct of his business. He wanted to know what the National association had to do with the way in which individuals conducted their own business affairs, and asked: "Have we not the power within ourselves to do just what the report pro-

John D. McGilvray, of Denver, expressed surprise at the sentiments of Mr. Moore. "It," said be, "Mr. Moore has been able always to get along satisfactorily with his workmen, he is the only man on this floor who is able to say so." At this there were cries of "No, no," from all over etween employers and employes to the nearest

MR. HEWITT ON SILVER. HIS REASONS FOR OPPOSING FREE COINAGE.

said, trades unions were not always led by the best men, and dre not consist entirely of skilled A STRONG LETTER SHOWING THE EVIL EFFECTS WHICH WOULD FOLLOW THE PASSAGE

OF THE PENDING BILL. Washington, Feb. 11.-The argument of ex-Mayor Abram S Hewitt against the Free-Coinage bill which he prepared for submission to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, of the House of Representatives at a hearing of a delegation from the New-York Chamber of Commerce in Washington before that committee to-night is here printed in full. It reads as follows:

of Philadelphia, said it seemed to him that the Charles S. Smith, esq., President. Charles S. Smith, esq., President.

Sir. I regret that the state of my health does not permit
me to join the committee appearated by the Chamber of Commerce to renot strate against the passage of the bill providing for the free coinage of silver. But in accordance with

ing for the free coinage of sliver. But in accordance with your request, I beg leave to submit a statement in regard to this important measure, of which you are at liberty to make such use as the committee may approve.

By law, the standard of value in the United States is a Gollar containing Io. S grains of gold, 9 fine. All other forms of money, including legal-tender notes, National bank notes, sliver dollars and sliver certificates, are maintained at par with the gold dollar only because in some form or other they are referenced by the United States feweriment in gold are redeemed by the United States Government in gold

branches of the subject. Mr. Stevens tried to are redeemed by the Critical States of the gold dollar of the above standard.

When pure sliver is worth all per ounce the gold dollar will purchase 480 grains of pure sliver. The quantity of pure sliver in the present standard dollar is \$71\% grains, equal to 412\% grains is line. By opening the mints to the free coinage of sliver, it is proposed to make \$71\% grains of pure sliver worth as much as the gold collar, which at the bring the debate around to the direct subject; C. C. Dewstoe, of Cleveland, wanted to know whether, if the report was adopted, the delegates were to go back to their homes and ask their agreements with their men based on their leaving

that the more passage of the law opening the mints will raise the value of silver in the markets of the world from debate by moving that the sixth paragraph of the report be stricken out. The paragraph referred to was the cause of most of the contention, and read as apply. If the demand created by opening the mints could absorb all the silver that would be offered the price of the silver that would be offered the price of the silver that would be offered the price of the silver that would be offered the price of the silver that would be offered the price of the silver that would be offered the price of the silver that would be offered the price of the silver that would be offered the price of the silver that would be offered the price of the silver that would be offered the silver that would be offered to \$1.20 per ounce. The price of the world then the price of the silver that the si surdity of this idea is apparent when it is considered that the world is supposed to contain over six thousand infillion players and employes; established on the principles en-pressed should be heartly encouraged, all persons climbia, thereto should be urged to join, and every legitimate effort made to convince them that it is their duty to unite with their fellows on all honorable methods for the establishment and maintenance of just and proper practices among themselves and in their relations to others. to overwhelm any possible density which are created by the opening of our nints to the free coincidest silver. The price of silver would undoubtedly be subject to violent fluctuations, but when it was found that this country could not absorb the vast efferings, domestic this country which would be made, the price would sink selow its present level, and the owners of sliver and alive whereas. There is a great diversity of interest repre-sented by the members of this association, and the vast ex-tent and variety of the country and locality compedienced within the scope of the labors of this convention thereby rendering it impracticable for us as a central body to legis-late in respect thereto; therefore Resolved. That all filed organizations of employers by the world could be materially changed by any action

legislation.

The greatest evil that can nefall a nation is a change in the standard of value. Plaques, postlicine and farme are after all, but local and temporary calamities; floods, earth quakes and cyclones are limited in their disastrons results. The vote on the substitute resulted in its defeat, and a proposition to lay the entire report on the table was also defeated. Mr. King then moved to strike out of the sixth paragraph the words all persons eligible thereto should be urged to join and every legitimate effort and to convince them that it is their duty to unite with their fellows. This was adopted by a vote of 64 to 42, and the report as amended was unanimously adopted, thus pledging the National Association to the principle of arbitration. The report contained a form of agreement to be signed by organizations of employers and employes, as follows:

Ever the purpose of establishing a method of peacefully side. One of the other will become dominant, and according to the well known law of Fresham, the paper mo will drive out the better money. Hence the alternit establish a silver as well as a gold standard, and the coversion of gold into an article of mer bandise. Undoubted by this country can continue to do business upon a silve standard, but masmuch as silver has for the last twenty.

It will be seen that this agreement provides for its acceptance by organizations of both employers and employers and thus commits the association to the moral support of trades unions, masmach as there must be an organization of employes to make the agreement operative. In the absence of such organizations of employes the action of the convention is without significance. The joint committee is to be composed of six members from each association, and its deliberations are to be presided over by an umpire to be elected annually. A majority vote is to decide all questions. The various associations are to choose their members of the olint committee by ballot.

The ofternoon session of the committee was de-It would appear then to be plain that neither the silve owners for the general business of the country for the future prosperity of the United States would be benefited by

father prosperity of the control statement.

2 change from the good to the sinver statement.

The only other argument urged in behalf of the proposed legislation is that it will increase the amount of correctly available for business in the United States. If the currency be declared to lowering the similard of value, on deathfully more money will be required for the estimate transactions of life. Over 90 per cent of the business of idea of increasing the currency by this method is basing the standard of value and disturbing all the valid the fiscal system of the country as will relieve the Secre-lary of the Tressury from the responsibility at one time of constricting the money market, and at another of releas congress appoint a commission to examine into the present handrid condition of the country, its fiscal arrangements the relations of the Treasury to general business, and to recommend a system which will admit of free play in the issue of currency when wanted, and its retirement when it is no longer meded for the regular operations of trade. The proposed legislation is advocated upon the ground that it will be favorable to the debtor class, and it is ing is almost beyond the reach of computation; but the assets of the life insurance companies which represent the actual savings of those who are insured amount to over the actual savings of those who are insured amount to the savings banks, are mainly in the shape of loans, payable in lawful money, and therefore subject to the less of a depreciated standard of value.

Again, men who work for wages are creditors to the extent of the amount of their wages due, which varies conerally from two weeks to one month in all the industries of the Linted States. Probably at any one time, there

of the United States. Probably, at any one time, the Durling, vice-president-general, in charge of organiza-tion, is in this city at present, and will be at the Ever-ett House to-morrow afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock, at which time she will meet a number of prominent women who are interested in the formation of the

but wages are slow to follow a depreciation. The result will be that the standard of living in this country among our working people would be reduced at least 25 per cent, and the provision which has been made for our working people would be reduced at least 25 per cent, and the provision which has been made for our working people would be reduced at least 25 per cent, and the provision which has been made for our working people would be reduced at least 25 per cent, and the provision which has been made for our working people would be reduced at least 25 per cent, and the provision which has been made for our working people would be reduced at least 25 per cent, and the provision which has been made for our working people would be reduced at least 25 per cent, and the provision which has been made for our working people would be reduced at least 25 per cent, and the provision which has been made for our working people would be reduced at least 25 per cent, and the provision which has been made for our working people would be reduced at least 25 per cent, and the provision which has been made for our working people would be reduced at least 25 per cent, and the provision which has been made for our working people would be reduced at least 25 per cent, and the provision which has been made for our working people would be reduced at least 25 per cent, and the provision which has been made for our working people would be reduced at least 25 per cent, and the provision which has been made for our working people would be reduced at least 25 per cent, and the provision which has been made for our working people would be reduced at least 25 per cent, and the provision which has been made for our working people would be reduced at least 25 per cent, and the provision which has been made for our working people would be reduced at least 25 per cent. sickness, for death, for widows and orphans, will be de-perciated in the same ratio. No invasion of hostile ar-miles, butning and destreying as they advance, could by any possibility equal the desolation and ruin which would thus be formed upon the great mass of the people. The rich can always take care of themselves, and to a very large extent their property is in-vested in commedities which would advance in value so as to counteract the depreciation in the standard of value, or is represented by obligations which are by con-tract made payable in gold. The poor, however, and those whose transactions are on a moderate scale cannot protect themselves, and must accept the confication which is thus sickness, for death, for widows and orphans, will be dethemselves, and must accept the confiscation which is thus releases y imposed upon them. The result will be that government will be necessary, and the ancient safeguards provided by our fathers for the preservation of personal liberty and the equitable distribution of the proceeds of industry will be endangered by the general demand for protects.

tection from confication and violence.

This picture will not appear to be overdrawn to those who can recall the occurrences of the late war, when the suspension of specie payments compelled creditors to take payment in depreciated money, and the property of the country was transferred largely, without any action of their own, from one class of the community to another class, who were thus suddenly carrefied at the expense of their No one can estimate the misery which was caused by this wholesale transfer of property. Until the iestoration of specie payments, the business of the country was practically speculative and in the nature of gambling, the result of which was to bring the working classes of the country into the very great distress which prevailed from 1873 to 1879. The return to specie payments in the latter classes in the community, but as the preparation had been grades), the evils were not so great as those which resulted emphatic protest against the proposition of silver as the standard of value weak to practically a depreciation of the standard of value weak to practically a depreciation of the standard of value weak to practically a depreciation of the standard of value weak to practically a depreciation of the standard of value weak to practically a depreciation of the standard of value weak to be standard or the standard of value weak to be standard or the standard of value weak to be standard or the standa mjust, but not alike upon the shrewd and the un-

of sliver comes only from capitalists and from Wall it is proper for me personally to say that I amliver, and therefore would have no prejudices against the reposed legislation if I thought it would be advantageous

But it is not necessary to pass the pending bill in order force the country to do business upon a silver basis, in custing law requiring the purchase of \$1,500,000 of yer bullion monthly for coinage into standard dollars ill inevitably bring this result to pass. The limit of try has already been reached, if the parity between gold of silver is to be permanently maintained. So soon as a time arrives when the receipts of the Treasury are unity in silver notes, it will be forced to pay out silver to the country of all substances are received to pay on the of alon 000,000 of gold now available as

of to Congress a remenstrance against the measure "as

age of silver busines. In the presence of this dealer, great tueshoese undertakings are suspended, commercial transac-tions are necessarily conducted with so much contion as to scroonly interfere with the general pourcess and prosperity. If, therefore, the Chamber appeals to Concress not merely to stay for hand as to the spring of the minist to the free coin-age of silver, but to airset any firster addition to our silver cuttomy, by receasing the substitute legislation which you which the unexampled development of the Unit-

THE GARDEN THEATRE AND THE GARDEN. Both the Garden Theatre and the big amphitheatre

continue for one week. The spring orchid and flower thow will begin on March 3, and it is expected will excel any show of a similar nature yet seen here. The Mannatha Alberts Con will be it to be the continually gaining in consequence. show will begin on March 3, and it is expected will excel any show of a similar nature yet seen here. The Mannattan Athletic Camb will find its final meeting of the season on Saturiay evening, March 14. An international walking match of six days will begin on March 15. This will be followed by Barnum a Falley's Greatest Show on Earth," which begins its season on March 22, and will confine for five weeks. On Decoration Day P. S. Gilmore, with his band 100 strong, will begin a series of concerts. By this time the roof garden will be open, and these attending the concerts and the Garden Theatre will be permitted a view of the city from this elevation.

BEGINNING A TRIAL FOR MURDER. The jury to try William A. Stroud for murder in ored porter, at the Falace Hotel, at Christopher and West sta., on August 4 hast, was secured before receives yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer before Justice Brady. The testimony of the prosecution was nearly all put in before court adjourned in the afternearly all put in before court adjourned in the afternoon. Strond was on a spree and demanded liquor of
the barbeeper at the Palace Hotel several times, and
each time it was refused. Finally, he became to
troubles me that the colored porter was ordered to
put him out. He proceeded to do so, and escorted
strond to the door. Strond at empted to get in again,
but Jardice stepped out on the doorstep and would
not allow strond to pass. Strond therenpon pulled a
knife out of his pocket and stabled Jardine in the left
side. He was taken to 8t. Vincent's Hospital and
died three days afterward. The case will be continued to-day.

COUNTERFEITERS CAPTURED BY GROCERS. Commissioner shields yesterday held for examina-F. Rosario, twenty-four years old, of No. 42 Oliver-st., and Mesino Giuseppi, thirty years old, who are charged with trying to pass counterfeit money. On Tuesday night the two entered the grocery of Abraham Einder, No. 24 Rutgers Place, and offered a 85 bill in payment for some little articles. Binder had no change, so he sent his wife to get some. The Italians became suspicious and left the place without

waiting for the money. The grocer followed them and saw them enter arrested. another growery at No. 218 Madison st., where they also bought something and gave a \$5 bill in payment. The proprietor also sent out for change, and the men again became frightened and went away. It was learned that both bills were counterfeit, and the two

TROUT BY THE MILLION.

SIONERS.

AN EXPRESSION OF OPINION IN REGARD TO THE PROPOSED CODIFICATION OF THE GAME LAWS.

The Fish Commissioners of the State of New-York completed the work of their February meeting yester-day afternoon. They have decided to distribute to Abraham & Richards's application for the privilege of the five state hatcheries. An application from the payrolls for January show an avera New-York, Ontario and Western Ballroad for 400,000 [80,000 from the same period in 1890. trout to be placed in streams along its line was referred to President Blackford and the clerk of the Com-mission. Many of the streams for which a supply was street-Cleaning Department, was considered advisable asked by the railroad have already been covered by and necessary, but as it will cost \$37,000, a sum which the regular allotments. There were a number of ap- | the Board has not now at its command, it was decided the regular allotments. There were a many plications for trout and pike to be placed in the same plications for trout and pike to be placed in the same to send a report to that effect to the path streams which were rejected. In number and extent quest from the Allerton Athletic Club to use the path in Washington Square as a running track was re-

those of last by about 30 per cent.

Before adjourning yesterday the Commissioners nnanimonsiy adopted an expression of their sentiments regarding the bill for the codification of the game laws recently presented to the Legislature, and a copy of the record will be sent to the Game Laws Committees Telephone Company to supply telephone service for the of the Senate and Assembly. The Commissioners oppose the proposition to reduce the membership of the
Board from five to three, mainly on the ground that

The president reported that he had issued a temporary
permit to T. J. Brown to operate a car in the transverse from the suspension of specie payments. Nevertheless, it is within the memory of all that, while immediate prosis within the memory of all that, while immediate prosis within the memory of all that, while immediate prosduction. They also think that meetings should still
perity, so far as the country was concerned, followed the perity so far as the country was concerned to the perity so far as the country was concerned to the perity so far as the perit lesson, however was so deeply fixed in should remain in New-York City, instead of being moved to Albany. They want the office of the Chief Game Protector to be in New-York, and they make an emphatic protest against the proposition to make the

in the bill in leu of travelling expenses is probably double the yearly expenses of a commissioner. The ours her to the extent of 25 fer cont, the consequence of double the yearly expenses of a commissioner. The cone, has the dew of heaven, will fall alike upon the just Commissioners of this and other States have given their services free of charge, and unless there should be a single Commissioner who would devote his whole time to the work, as in the case of the United States Commissioner, there is no necessity for a salary." The Commissioners think the law could be simplified in regard to the legal size of fish to be taken, and recommend that in all instances measure and not weight should determine the question of legality. They suggest seven inches for brook and lake trout and land-locked salmon, eight inches for bass and about eighteen inches for sea salmon as the minimum measurements. They recommend that the close season for trout-catching should be uniform over the entire State from April 1 to September I, and that the Adiondack region should not have an extension of fifteen days, as at present. They also suggest that Section No. 191 of the proposed bill should be so framed as to prohibit the use of any dredge operated by steam power in dredging for shell fish in natural growth beds.

Other recommendations regarding the laws governing syster beds will soon be formulated and sent to the legislative committees. exes, while the latter will be rebbed of their hard carnings to the work, as in the case of the United States Com-

LITTLE MARY ANN DUNN IS FOUND.

SHE WAS TAKEN TO POLICE HEADQUARTERS AND SENT BACK HOME ON HER PROMISE TO STAY THERE.

Mary Ann Dunn, the little girl who disappeared from the house of Mrs. Nicholson, at No. 35 Vandam-st., on the night of January 30, was found by her parents in the home of Mrs. Robinson, in Fifty first st., between Tenth and Eleventh aves., late on Tuesday night. Detective O'Brien found her in own home, at No. 119 Varietiest, yesterday and took her to police head-quarters to tell her story. She said:

"I left Mrs. Nicholson because she threatened to have my little brother arrested. I did not dare to go home, because I thought my father would beat me. I walked up to Fifty-first-st., and about midnight I met a man and woman who took me to Mrs. Robin met a man and woman who took me to Mrs. Robinson's son's. I said I wanted to get work and would tell my folks later where I was. Next day Mrs. Robinson's sister took me to the Sisters of Charity in Forty secondst., near Ninth-ave. They gave me a pair of shoes and told me to stay at Mrs. Robinson's until they investigated my case. I told them that Mrs. Robinson had sent me to a hquor store late at night and I did not want to go back there. I said the same to Father Mooney, of the West Fifty first-st, church. Father Mooney told Father Anaeletus, of the Sullyan-st, charch about me and Father Anaeletus told my parents where I was. This morning I went to Mrs. Nichedwhere I was. This morning I went to Mrs. Nichedwhere I was. This morning I went to Mrs. Nichedwhere I was. This morning I went to Mrs. Nichedwhere I was. This morning I went to Mrs. Nichedwhere I was. This morning I went to Mrs. Nichedwhere I was. This morning I went to Mrs. Nichedwhere I was. This morning I went to Mrs. Nichedwhere I was. This morning I went to Mrs. Nichedwhere I was. This morning I went to Mrs. Sichedwhere I was. T where I was. This morning I went to Mrs. Nichol-on's to get the 24 that she owes me, and she said she ould take me to Poince Beadquarters. Then I went ack home.

back home."

The police learned of Mary Ann's return home when Mrs, Nicholson went to headquarters about noon. The girl's story apparently convinced the police that the sisters of charity and the priests had meant well in delaying to inform her purents of her safety until they had made an investigation. Mary Ann was sent back home upon her promise to stay there.

CHAMPAGNES GOING UP.

SHORT CROPS OF GRAPES GIVEN AS AN EXCUSE FOR INCREASING PRICES.

When the McKinley bill added about \$1 a case to the duty on champagnes prices were raised by the agents of nearly every brand imported to this country, failed to notice it. Another increase, and one which the consumer is bound to feel, is now about to be made by the agents of certain brands, and it is interesting to know that the McKinley bill has nothing to do with it. This the agents frankly admit. The beside it are now winning their way to fame and popularity. The former, with Mine, Bernhardt and her French company, is well filled nightly. Following Mine, Bernhardt, Mr. French has a dramatic navelty which will be continued until the summer, when a which will be continued until the summer, when a similar increase, and it is in the air that Perrier-season of light corners will be given. Mr. French's Jonet, Louis Roederer and Moet a Chandon will also season of light concedy will be given. Mr. French's second season at the theatre will open with Jefferson and Florence, and will continue with Audran's latest opera, "La Cigne," which is now popular in London, after a run of nearly two years in Paris. Miss Lillian Russell, Carl Streitmann and Miss Attalle Claire will be in the cast. Mr. French promises that the costames and scenery of this opera will be among the most elaborate and expensive ever seen here.

At the Amphitreate the Align leaf, which will take elaborate and expensive ever seen here.

At the Amphitreatre the Arion hall, which will take place on February 20, will be the next attraction.

So a constant of Piper Heidsleck, assert that So a constant of the great search of really place on February 20, will be the next attraction. The popular dog show will begin on February 23 and | prices are forced up by the "great scarcity of really

> 10 francs a case.
>
> The only nouse in the city that positively declines to raise its prices is Frederick De Eary & Co., agents for Mumm's Extra Dry. A member of the firm said

> " Messrs. Mumm & Co. have informed us that they are satisfied to continue furnishing their wine at the present prices. We cannot understand why the prices of other brands should be advanced beyond that of

> "What will be the effect of this increase on the public !"

"We are not in a position to say," was the reply.

" Why do you not increase your prices!"
"Because Messrs. G. H. Mumm & Co. establish their own selling prices in the United States, paying us a specified commission, while most other agents here chief marked J. K. was found in his pocket. buy their wines in Europe and fix the prices for the hand they represent. They may not be satisfied with the same proof we receive, hence their prices may be advanced above those of extra dry.

John Coborne, Son & Co. expect the demand for champagnes to fall off from 20 to 50 per cent under the increased prices. At present, they say, the demand for exceeds the supply.

Hotel proprictors are awaiting the a thou of the Hotelmen's Protective Association with regard to the increase, and most of them will be guided thereby. Affew, however, have declared that wines are high enough, and will scratch off their lists all brands forcing an increase.

SHE ABANDONED HER THREE DAYS OLD CHILD. Margaret Schmidtz, a respectable-looking woman of middle-age, confessed in General Sessions yesterday that she abandoned her three-days-old baby in a halfway at No. 149 West Thirtieth-st., on February 4. She said that her husband had abandoned her four months ago, and she, being homeless and moneyless, had left her child in the place in the hope that some one would give it a good home. She had had another child, which was four years old, but had lost it when she was

Judge Cowing told the woman that she had committed an unnatural crime in thus exposing her baby to death. He sent her to the penitentiary for year, not as a punishment, he said, but to give and the child a good home.

WORK OF THE PARK BOARD

YACHTSMEN WANT A LAKE FOR MODELS!

DISTRIBUTION MADE BY THE FISH COMMIS. IN MEMORY OF WALDO HUTCHINS-LACK OF MONEY FOR PAVING PURPOSES.

The Park Commissioners yesterday requested the Sinking Fund Commission to renew the lease of the Department's offices in the Emigrant Savings Bank Building for five years from May 1, at the present rental of \$6,500 a year. William Keeler's application for a renewal of his permit for the boat service on the various streams, lakes and ponds throughout the running carriages in Central Park after the agreement state 2,101,500 brook trout, 2,500,000 brown trout and 3,310,000 lake trout. This leaves about 10c,000 trout fry yet to be distributed, and about 5,000,000. lake tront which will be divided among the lakes near of Estimate, was referred to President Gallup. The payrolls for January show an average reduction of The paving with asphalt of the plazas at Fifth and

> fused. The application of the Pelham Bay Park Electric Light and Storage Company to run a line of poles and wires across Pelham Bay Park was referred to Louis F. Haffen, the department engineer. Mr. Department for one year, the cost not to exceed \$4,000 The president reported that he had issued a temporary road in Eighty-sixth-st. Commissioner Gilroy, of the Public Works Department, was requested to give

children's playground at Seventh ave, and Fifty-ninth-st. Commissioner Dana asked for time to examine them, and the matter was laid over for two weeks. In his estimate Mr. Parsons placed the cost of laying out the grounds at about \$25,000, including underdrainage. A building, regarded as necessary, 100 feet in length and made to span the transverse road, will cost \$50,000 more. The consent of the Legislature must be obtained to expend the money.

The Commissioners passed the following resolutions

The Commissioners passed the following resolutions relating to the death of their associate, Walio Hutchins's Whereas, The last public service of Walio Hutchins's long and honored career was a Commissioner of Parks in New-York City, and it is therefore peculiarly the duty of the Park Department to record a proper recognition of his public useraliness, be it Hessieved, rhat the Fark Department expresses its sense of having lost in Mr. Hutchins an officer whose labors in behalf of the parks, beginning at the outset of their formation, have been among the most devoted and valuable in their history. Mr. Hutchins's sympathy with the work of the parks, broad judgment and large legal equipment made him a conspicuously meant forms in the park Department appresent commissioner, and the Park Department appresent commissioner, and the Park Department appresents. meetin Commissioner, and the Park Department appro-ciates keenly the merit of this portion of his services to the public interests.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mr. Hutchin's family and to the Mayor of New York.

A number of yachtsmen sent a petition to the

Board, asking for the construction of a miniature lake in Central Park for small yachts. The lake desired s to be eighteen inches deep, larger than Conservatory Lake and exposed to the winds from all points of the ompass. The signers were, among others, W. L. sidle, secretary, and Niles Olsen, superintendent of the New-York Yacht Club, John M. Wilson, Gouverneur Kortnight, Elijah A. Boughton, William F. Kortenoader, Thomas C. Cassidy, F. W. J. Hurst, John Hyslop, C. B. Kenwick, T. H. Gelston, Samuel Beach Jones, jr., Richard Rogers, F. Page, William Comber, R. T. Hamlin and Lieutenant-Commander G. K. Haswell, U. S. N. Letters from Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry and John Hyslop, of the New-York Yacht Club, accompanied the petition.

The latter says: "Miniature yachting is an attractive and instructive outdoor sport. It should therefore have as good accommodations as any other sport in Central Park. It is a sport superior to any when prop-erly understood, and when performed in a nautical and scientific manner it is interesting to both old and

THEY SOLD WATCHES BY LOTTERY.

Charles A. Bailey and John A. Tiedman, of the Chicago Watch and Jewelry Company, who were arrested in their office, in the Pulitzer Building, Frankfort st. and Park Row, on Tuesday, were held by Commissioner Shields for examination yesterday on the charge of violating the United States Anti-Lottery law by using the mails in a lottery business. The company has offices in a dozen cities in this country. Its plan is to organize clubs of thir yeight members, each of whom pays \$1 a week. Drawings were held weekly in the Pulitzer Building, the necessful man getting a gold watch or some lewelry streessful man getting a goal as a many members of hie clubs dropped out after making a number of payments, the company probably did an excedingly profitable business. Anthony Comstock, who made the arrests, says that the watches were not worth more than \$10.

GROWTH OF THE WASHINGTON ARCH FUND. William B. stewart, of No. 54 William-st., treasures of the Washington Arch Fund, reports the following additional subscriptions: William D. Sloane, \$250; Abegg & Rusch, \$50; Purdy & Arnold, \$50; S. & F. Uhlmann, 850; William Openhym & Co., 825; Alexander D. Shaw & Co., 810; George L. Elliott, 810; S. W. Elliott, 810; total subscribed, 850,088 44; bal-arico needed, 825,011 56.

JAMES REDPATH TO BE CREMATED.

James Redpath expressed a wish in his lifetime to have his body cremated when he died, and in accordance with this the body will be taken to-day after the funeral, which will be held at noon, the home of Frederick Weaverson, No. 242 West Fourteenth-st, to the crematory at Fresh Pond, L. I., where it will be incinerated. At the funeral the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, the ex-paster of St. stephen's and president of the Anti-Poverty Society, of which Mr. Redpath was first vice president, and the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer will each make a short

ARREST OF AN AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL.

The Austrian Consul received a cable dispatch from his Government a few days ago, telling him to cause the arrest of Joseph Kristody, who was supposed to be on his way to this country. The man is charged with stealing 2,000 guiden while he was a revenue collector in Rosenau, in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. When the North German Lloyd steamer Elder arrived here yesterday Deputy Marshal Bernhard boarded her, and found Kristoffy among the steerage passengers, under the name of J. Horrath. Bernard identified him by

Lung Poi, forty years old, now of No. 411 West Thirty-sixth-st., and Luke Chue, of No. 516 Eighth-ave., formerly carried on a laundry business to-gether at the latter address. They dissolved partner. ship, however, Lung Poi withdrawing from the firm. They had a quarrel over the division of the assets, and Pot on January 6 fired three shots from a big revolver at Chue, missing him, however. Lung Poi was found guilty of assault in the second degree in General Sessions yesterday, and Recorder Smyth sentenced him to seven years and ten months in

ARMY SUPPLIES AWARDED.

Proposals to supply baking powder to the Army having been opened by General Bell at New-York, after a thorough examination and analysis with the sanction of Commissary-General DuBary, the contract was

the hall, and Mr. McGilvray continued. He did not refer, he said, to every little dispute that troubles generally. He regretted to see evidences of an animus against trades unions on the part izations as one of the safeguards of the country.

and the vertical is reversed upon the range of the trial judge, particularly about expert testimony. The judge charged the jury that it was a remarkable circumstance that any number of experts could be secured to swear on either sud of almost any question. Justice Daniels writes the opinion of the court. DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. might arise between master and man, but to A New-York chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a society which was recently organ-ized at Washington, D. C., will be formed at Sherry's, of so many delegates, for he regarded such organ-No. 402 Fifth-ave., February 22. Mrs. Flora Adams He had been at the head of several trades unions bimself, he said, and knew their character thoroughly. He was in favor of referring disputes Judge of a United States court. Thomas Arm- chapter.